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MLA BULLETIN

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 19 NUMBER 1 FALL 1954

GROSSMAN TO VANCOUVER
OUTSTANDING IN N.S. REGIONAL JOB

The Westerner has gone home. Peter Grossman, Director of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library and key figure in the development of regional and government library service in Nova Scotia since 1948, resigned his position in August to return to his native British Columbia as Assistant Librarian of the Vancouver Public Library. Before their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Grossman were presented with gifts including a Nova Scotia spinning wheel, by Halifax librarians and the Maritime Library Association. Their daughter, Miss Barbara Jean Grossman, who has been a page in the Halifax Memorial Library, will continue her studies this year at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

Miss Ruby Wallace, Librarian of the Cape Breton Regional Library, who has been closely associated with Mr. Grossman in the development of regional libraries in Nova Scotia since 1950, summarizes his contribution to the province in the following article.

Peter Grossman's resignation as Director of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library has brought a distinct loss to Nova Scotia and indeed to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Grossman came to Nova Scotia in 1948 and in six short years accomplished a task that had been planned and discussed for many years but never came to fruition. The time for regional libraries may have been ripe, but it took the man with knowledge and foresight, with initiative, perseverance and patience to establish the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries and then to develop the plan further to form the Nova Scotia Provincial Library as the nucleus of library services in the Province. Today, over half the people in Nova Scotia not only have access to libraries in their own areas but also to books andinformation in many of the libraries in the Province including university and special libraries. The union catalogue and excellent reference service of the Provincial Library as organized under the directorship of Mr. Grossman made this special service possible. The reorganization of the Legislative Library and the Historical Collection has been the most recent evidence of careful planning to make these library resources more readily available.

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MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Vol. 19 No. 1 Fall 1954

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HOME GROWN, FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE

Editorial

Welcome to this issue are Brother Omer Cormier of St. Joseph's University and Miss Jessie Mifflen of the Newfoundland regional libraries. No strangers to Maritime librarians, they haven't been represented in the BULLETIN for longer than we should admit. In keeping with the notice of motion presented at the June meeting, the BULLETIN and the MLA must make determined effort to include and encourage Newfoundland library affairs. And the scattered New Brunswick libraries, particularly those whose major activity is in French, have the more need of our interest and the facilities of publication, of means to bring them closer. Even meetings and activities of the New Brunswick Library Association--which like all meetings take time and transportation--can do this only occasionally.

BULLETIN circulation has made a small but interesting growth in the last year. Since the MLA BULLETIN has been indexed in Library Literature, a number of American library schools and large libraries have requested subscriptions. Canada was already well covered. Now, librarians of the Maritimes, here's your chance: a dual purpose in supporting this BULLETIN: a means of encouraging and developing our own growth, and a means of publication to the larger professional audience. May I say again that the BULLETIN WANTS YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS--particularly professional articles, but also a regular flow of library news. And without being asked by letter every quarter. I've heard complaints about the caliber of articles in the BULLETIN. If anyone dislikes them, there's one sure cure: SEND ME BETTER ONES.

Not to copy Pooh-Bah (who peformed all his functions "And at a salary! I a salaried minion!") the chance is more than I can resist to be author as well as editor and compositor. So what may be the first of several speculations on college library problems appears in this issue. I'll be glad to receive complaints from (a) public librarians who don't like articles on college libraries, (b) college libraries, (c) anybody. Complaints will at least show that the article has been read. Remember, these are speculations or tentative probings at some problems, not finished researches.

This BULLETIN issue is the first to be produced entirely at the Nova Scotia Technical College, which recently got a Multigraph offset duplicator. Until now, finished masters have been sent to outside agencies or (this last year) to CLA in Ottawa for presswork. May I take this chance to thank Miss Morton and the CLA staff for their careful and patient handling of our sloppy copy.

Here at Tech we have three kinds of duplicators. May I insert a plug? Librarians of institutions, or large public libraries, plump for the Multigraph for your central offices. It is far more versatile and produces much nicer work than ordinary "office duplicators" though it needs a careful, reasonably skilful operator. Combine a Multigraph and several writing machines--any office uses several--why not get a variety of types? Add cheap photo-offset plates, done for you by the Addressograph-Multigraph firm, which enable reproduction of printed matter, photos or drawings. Here's a "printing plant" to fill most of the needs of any institution or organization, even a small one.

Development of a Youth Program

by SISTER TERESA JAMES, S. C.

A paper prepared for a course in Public and School Library Service for Young People at Mount St. Vincent Library School.

No age group has been more fundamentally affected mentally by the communications revolution of our day, and the swift tempo of our living, than have our youth. Behind their mask of indifference, and beneath their swagger and sophistication, our young people are thoughtful and serious. They are concerned with the responsibilities they will face in the future. And since our first and last line of defence in a changing and confused world is the independent questioning individual, able to use all the media of communication with intelligence and discrimination, what a challenge our youth are to education! The school and the free public libraries have the obligation to serve them in their needs.

Public librarians have shown great imagination in making a continual adjustment and readjustment to the changing needs of the times. Instead of remaining only a storehouse of books, the library is fast becoming a communications center. Films and records have become standard equipment; many libraries have radios; some have television sets. The progressive library of today, spurred on by careful study of the community and with an intelligent grasp of future trends, does not neglect the phase of library work which deals with young people--that group of readers too old for the children's department and yet not fully prepared to enter successfully into the adult department unguided.

Youth librarians have found that young people's first need is for reading guidance, and that is the chief reason for establishing a special service for them. At their age an awareness of social and economic problems is developing. The problem of choosing suitable occupations which will provide gainful employment for them in the future looms large on their horizon. Therefore, emphasis in the young people's book collection is upon books related to these interests and needs.

Many librarians have seen the necessity of inaugurating programs for teenagers. In many library programs vocations have been emphasized most. The subjects for discussion have been chosen by a committee of the boys and girls themselves. Some of the topics they selected were journalism, fashion, aeronautics, television, engineering, a general talk on vocational guidance, with music and baseball thrown in for the sake of variety. These interests call for books, magazines, films, pamphlets, pictures, clippings, and rooms for special activities. Youth likes discussion and self-expression, and active participation along these lines is a training agency for leadership. Youth takes pride in definite accomplishments and enjoys working on hobby exhibits and book displays. These interests and tendencies of youth have been utilized by librarians in their specially planned youth programs. These programs call for discussion forums where an opportunity is furnished for free inquiring minds to meet together in small informal groups. Here they talk over their findings and present their opinions. Incorporated, too, into the program are all the avenues of communication, films, phonograph, radio and television. To young people born in a world where these aids are commonplace, daily matters, it is unthinkable that books should be divorced from them. Hence their use in library work is not merely to entertain; it is primarily to link young people's interests with books, and to provide a basis for discussion which would eventually develop both appreciation and critical judgment.

The value of library programs lies in their almost spontaneous response to young people's interests, and in their flexibility. (Continued on Page 8)

Fifteenth MLA Conference, 1954

[Summary of the minutes, by Evelyn Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer]

The fifteenth annual conference of the Maritime Library Association was held in conjunction with the convention of the Canadian Library Association, June 21-25, 1954. The MLA met on the morning of June 22 at 9:30 in the Halifax Memorial Library. Forty-three members were present. It had been decided at the Executive meeting the previous October that the 1954 annual conference would consist of a fariyl short business meeting, as all other library problems would be discussed at the various meetings of the Canadian Library Association conference.

Mr. Maurice Boone, the President, welcomed the delegates and spoke briefly on Association matters. He praised the Halifax Conference Committee for the CLA arrangements.

The minutes of the previous conference were taken as read. These had been printed in the FallMLA BULLETIN for 1953. The Treasurer's report was then given: total receipts 1953-4, $269.82; total disbursements $57.68; bank balance as of June 22, $212.14. Seconded by Miss Barbara Murray, this report was accepted.

A letter was read from the American Library Association asking the Association to appoint a representative to the ALA as the term of the previous representative had expired. After some discussion, moved by Mr. Chandler and seconded by Miss Condon, Mr. D. A. Redmond, Editor of the MLA BULLETIN, was appointed to act as the Maritime Library Association representative.

The President then called on the Vice-Presidents from the three provinces to give a brief report on library activities during the year. Miss Wallace began by saying that the outstanding event in Nova Scotia's year was having the CLA conference in Halifax, and the honor of having Mr. Peter Grossman as President and as member of the National Library Committee. Other important events during the year were the appointment of Miss Elliott as Librarian of the Legislative Library, the inclusion of the City of Halifax in the regional system, and the resignation of Mr. MacEacheron from the Adult Education Department, to assume the directorship of the New Brunswick Regional Libraries. Staff changes were noted, and Miss Wallace concluded by noting that while advancement has been made in the library field, the lack of trained personnel makes for some slowing down of library progress.

Mr. Robert Rogers, reporting for New Brunswick, said the major event of New Brunswick's year had been the government's authorization of a regional library program and the appointment of Mr. MacEacheron as Director for the Province. Mr. Rogers said a public library would soon be opened in Fredericton.

Miss Grace Campbell reported that the Prince Edward Island libraries had made some advances but the main difficulty was lack of librarians. The headquarters staff was concentrating on the branch libraries and special help to those working in the branches. Efforts are being made to promote extra reading, and training classes for library work were held at intervals. Work was also done with the Home and School Associations and there has been an increasing service to schools. In some sections the people have put up new buildings for the branch libraries.

Miss Jessie Mifflen of the Regional Libraries, St. John's, Newfoundland, told of the progress that had been made during the year in the tenth Canadian Province. Staff problems are to the fore, as in all Maritime Provinces, but new buildings have been built, and the Traveling Book Service is reaching more people in the remote areas of the province. Miss Mifflen said there is need of a new Libraries Act which would give the Library Board more authority.

(Continued on Page 12)

CURRICULUM AND LIBRARY IN OUR COLLEGES

by DONALD A. REDMOND

Are the libraries of our Maritime colleges out-of-date for present curricula? Were they ever up to date?

Would such a difference be due to sudden changes in objectives, or to gradual development? Would it be related to denominational influences in the history of an institution?

Are the libraries of denominational colleges generally affected in a manner that those of non-denominational colleges are not?

Can the probable inadequacy of a college library be forecast when the institution's history is of a certain pattern, e.g. an old-established small liberal-arts college?

It is more than one college librarian could do, to answer even one of these questions at a time adequately. This paper won't answer them, but may suggest how the hypotheses could be investigated.

These questions arose during my thesis investigation some years ago. The thesis examined the libraries of a relatively homogeneous group of colleges in the Maritimes, and a summary was published in College and Research Libraries (Oct. 1950). Four of these colleges were founded in the 19th century by religious organizations. For many years, theology and liberal arts were principal courses. Beginning before the first World War, a trend away from the liberal arts began--with the introduction of courses in engineering, science, pre-medicine, home economics, art, commerce, music. Graduate work at the master's level was offered in the humanities and several sciences. Recent statements of objectives of one college, perhaps typical, include continued emphasis on the pre-professional and vocational courses rather than the purely cultural.

This suggests that the libraries, founded in the 19th century and often strong in theology, and humanities, may not have kept pace with the transition. Hence the questions.

Adequacy of the Library

Present adequacy of a library could perhaps be expressed in terms of holdings and of intensity of use, by subject fields.[1] Intensity of use can be demonstrated as number of books borrowed per student registered in a given department or major field.[2] This cannot be translated directly into number of books required to serve that number of students, however. We could assume that total circulation in a subject field should be proportional to the required bookstock in that field (though this doesn't take into account the growing interdependence of subject fields).

But if graduate work is done in a given field, large collections for research are needed; whereas large undergraduate registrations require multiplication rather of basic titles. Total circulation could reflect poor bookstock, too. Existing studies on the intensity of use per student of the library[3] are limited and dated; far more work is needed, especially of course with the students in the colleges being investigated--and in similar colleges elsewhere. Here is a suggestion:

$$\frac{\text{Registration in field} \times \text{Intensity of use}}{\text{Bookstock in the same field}} = \text{Constant}$$

The constant should be an equal "intensity of circulation" for all subject fields in a library which is proportioned properly for the curriculum and registration;

that is, their intrinsic value being equal, books would circulate with equal frequency regardless of their subject field. Within a given field, some books would be used frequently, some seldom--would there ever be a way of finding the "intrinsic value" of a book? Intensity of circulation would remain a purely statistical concept, just as gas pressure is a matter of molecular bombardment and statistical mechanics. "Intensity of probable use" is the expected per-student circulation for students registered or majoring in that field. Testing the validity of this assumption needs further studies like those already done on a small scale.[2] We need to know more about what students borrow our books, how and how many they borrow--and could we ever find out if they really read them?

Finding "adequacy" or "out-of-dateness" of a library, determining holdings by means of a standard checklist (not Shaw, often used as a buying guide) or better, by actual shelf analysis,[4] we might then compare it with calculated needs found from the above relationship. Statistical significance of differences in the comparison would depend on the validity of the "desirable bookstock".

No standard checklist works really well for any library, anyway. Steady analysis of unfilled requests, and of actual use of the available books, over a long period--at least a couple of years--may be the only way to find out what the library lacks.

College History and the Library

Problem 2 is to compare present holdings with the growth of holdings, and see if the distribution by subject has altered. The history of some of these college libraries is well documented.[5] Inventories are available from old catalogs or accession books. Significance of the difference is to be found in each case by calculating the standard error of each percentage, and the standard errors of the differences, and hence expressing the size of the difference in terms of probability of chance variation. Distributions by subject may then be compared directly as profiles on semilogarithmic charts. These results, compared with those of the first problem, could indicate whether present holdings reflect past emphases.

Finding a causal relationship between the subject distribution at any time, and the subject emphasis in the curriculum, depends on a second major assumption: that the library's holdings at past periods have been closely connected with the interests and work of teaching groups. This demands evidence on the book selection policies followed. It could be thrown far off by individual faculty enthusiasms or large donations--but again, many of these are reflected in the college's stated objectives or teaching program, graduate theses, etc. The assumption could be true at some periods, and not at others--including the present. Also, the quality of library administration and support would have to be equal and constant in each case considered. Library budgets would then have to be analyzed in terms of book-buying power, and accessions.

Obsolescence of books in present holdings must be considered.[6] The survival of a large core of old material in certain subjects might alter the profile of growth. Secondary comparison of the proportionate increases in the past 20 to 25 years, i.e. the new books, might be different from the comparison of total holdings with former holdings, particularly since the largest portion of present use is always of the most recent books.

The Group of Libraries

Estimation of the extent to which the library hasn't kept pace with the present educational objectives says nothing about its cause. Analyses might be needed of the historical development and present situations of the group of Mar-

itime colleges, and of other colleges, and might show sufficient likeness that the association could be confirmed. Contrast with other cases in which the presumed antecedent did not occur, other factors remaining constant, would further confirm or deny the causation. Thus several denominational colleges in the area might show similar traits in their libraries, while certain of the group of colleges having similar size, student body, history, etc., lacking the denominational influence, might not show the same trend in their libraries.

Or, it might be hypothesized that a liberal-arts college of long standing, affected by modern curricular tendencies (both vocational, and away from the recitation textbook methods, in character)[7] would find its library inadequate, regardless of denominational influence. Again note the assumption of equal vigor in library administration.

Some overall factor might be more important than anything within the college itself--for example, the economic conditions of the struggling Maritime Provinces. Comparison with institutions in other areas would be needed. Again too, perhaps such an investigation of library inadequacy is unnecessary now when immediate postwar conditions have hastened the adjustment of the library to curricular needs, and a postwar influx of young faculty members with new teaching methods changed the pattern of use of libraries. These conditions might have been responsible too for unrestrained and unrelated growth which will react adversely on the library's relation to future growth and objectives.

L'Envoi

These are purely hypothetical questions; there is no suggestion or implication that your library, or yours, or yours, is inadequate. But are we sure it isn't? Absorbed in buying books and lending them, day by day, we don't see the overall pattern of growth of a library--a growth which is almost organic and independent of the librarian. A library, once set in motion, attracts books to it without the librarian's call; and books appear in odd corners apparently by spontaneous generation, and beyond the librarian's power to keep cataloging up to date. Never mind the flood of current publishing! We don't know enough about what we have now.

Footnotes

[1] For a fuller method, but for the purposes of this paper less capable of concise expression, see Flora B. Ludington, "Evaluating the adequacy of the book collection," Coll. Res. Libs. I (1940) 305-13. Cf. also W. H. Hyde Jr., "Adequate collections in engineering school libraries," Coll. Res. Libs. VIII (1947) 28-9.

[2] E. W. McDiarmid Jr., "Conditions affecting use of the college library," Lib.Quar. V (1935) 59-77.

[4] R. B. Downs, "Uniform statistics for library holdings," L. Q. XVI (1946) 63-69.

[3] Cf. Donald Coney, "An experimental index for apportioning departmental funds," Lib. Quar. XII (1942) 422-8; R. E. Ellsworth, "Some aspects of the problem of allocating book funds..." Lib. Quar. XII (1942) 486-94; L. F. Stieg, "A technique for evaluating the college library book collection," Lib. Quar. XIII (1943) 34-44.

[5] For suggestions on approach, cf. Nathaniel Stewart, "Sources for the study of American college library history," Lib. Quar. XIII (1943) 227-31.

[6] Cf. Stieg, op. cit. p.39. See also Gosnell, Coll. Res. Libs. IV (1943).

[7] F. W. Reeves and J. D. Russell, "The relation of the college library to recent movements in higher education," Lib. Quar. I (1931) 57-66.

Province of Nova Scotia

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, in cooperation with the University of Chicago Library and the Chicago Public Library, announces a work-study program for qualified students. Students taking course work in the Graduate Library School are offered an opportunity to help finance their schooling and to gain practical experience in librarianship in the several departments and branches of either of the libraries. Both are large libraries which offer opportunities for subject specialization as well as general library experience. Every effort is made to place students in positions which will provide an acquaintance with the fields of their chosen specialization and a variety of work experiences.

The number of hours which the student carries in these appointments can be adjusted to his course load in the School. In the Chicago Public Library, work hours and the number of hours assigned may be altered from three-quarters to less-than-half-time to fit the requirements of the individual's program. Compensation begins at the regular sub-professional rate for part-time employees, and students are eligible as are regular staff members for merit increases. In the University Library, the number and scheduling of work hours may be altered from full-time to less-than-half-time, and beginning compensation is determined by the nature of the assignment and the type of experience and reparation the applicant presents.

Upon satisfactory fulfillment of the requirements for admission to the Graduate Library School students who wish to participate in the work-study program in the Public Library will be given a letter of introduction to the Personnel Office of the Chicago Public Library. Those interested in the program at the University Library may correspond in advance with Miss Iris Byler, Head, Personnel and Office Services Department, University of Chicago Library, 1116 East 59th Street, Chicago 37. Specific assignments in either case are made only after the student has been accepted for registration in the Graduate Library School and has had a personal interview. Early application is advisable. Correspondence concerning the program and admission to the School should be addressed to the Dean of Students, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Youth (Contd. from Page 3) No library should set up a rigidly planned series to continue indefinitely. Rather it should experiment, test and develop plans that other libraries will find helpful in their programs, also. Moreover, young people themselves are so volatile and versatile in their interests that the possibility of service to this group is without limits, and is full of challenge. Through the youth program much can be done to encourage, to foster and sponsor the open mind and develop a thinking group of citizens. It can provide a worthy use of leisure, develop hobbies, and create for young people a real feeling of responsibility.

New Brunswick Library News

St. Joseph's University Opens Moncton Branch reported by Brother Omer Cormier

The new branch of St. Joseph's University in Moncton, namely the course in Pedagogy and the B.Sc., have been for us the occasion of many changes in our library. The collection of Acadiana containing over 3000 volumes and pamphlets concerning the Maritime Provinces, as well as the "Relations des Jesuites", Thwaites edition, the "Collection Champlain", Mémoires de la Société Royale, Ottawa, and Quebec Archives, with the Debates of the House of Commons, have been transferred in the foundation which will hereafter be the center for documentation in Acadian history. This collection also includes many newspapers, namely a quasi-complete collection of "L'Evangeline" founded in 1887; "Le Moniteur Acadien," the first issue dating from 1867; "Le Madawaska", "Le Devoir," etc. About 200 microfilms containing parts of scarce volumes relating to Acadians contain also a great wealth for documentation in Acadian history. Including the books in theology, history and education, about 6000 were taken to Moncton.

This was for us the realisation of a desire long since in suspense: the use of the reading room. The empty shelves were taken down and by so doing, the hall which could at the most receive 30 persons in 1953, may well accomodate 70 students at the present time. The encyclopedias, dictionaries and general reports from different departments are placed on the first shelf giving on the reading room, and so may be referred to by the students at any time.

The transport of the museum to Moncton also gives us the opportunity of organising the binding place in a room giving on the library. Certain shelves will receive the newspapers and the documents concerning the Holy Cross Society.

In fact, all indicates that we are on the way of progress. Better service is given to students during the year and to teachers following the summer courses, and by so doing we are well satisfied.

New Brunswick Library Association to Meet in Newcastle reported by Bob Rogers

The Annual Meeting of the NBLA will be held in Newcastle on Wednesday, Oct.13. Registration takes place at Woodland Lodge, Newcastle, from 12 to 12:30, and the conference luncheon will be held there at 12:30 with Mr. Emery LeBlanc of Moncton, editor of L'Evangeline, as speaker. His subject is "Imprints of the Acadian Presses".

A public meeting in the Newcastle Town Hall will start at 2 p.m. with greeting from the retiring president, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, and the retiring secretary-treasurer, A. Robert Rogers. A panel discussion on "Regional Libraries" will be chaired by Dr. W.C.D. Pacey, head of the Department of English at the University of New Brunswick. Other members of the panel will include Mr. James MacEacheron, Director of Central Library Services,

and Mr. Rogers who is Assistant Librarian at UNB.

The public meeting will adjourn at 3:30 and Association members will go to the Old Manse Library for tea. At 4:15 the business meeting will be held with brief reports on Young Canada's Book Week, by M. Hope Jarvis, Fredericton Public Library; the CLA conference in Halifax; nominations, under the chairmanship of Maurice Boone, Legislative Library; and resolutions, under the chairmanship of L. M. Allison, Mount Allison Memorial Library. The meeting will adjourn early so members may come and return home on the same day.

The New Brunswick Library Association has distributed to its members one copy each of the CLA leaflet announcing Young Canada's Book Week, and the blue elementary book list. Plans for the provincial observance of the Week will be in the hands of the new executive and no further announcement can be made until after the annual meeting.

Registration of new students at the University of New Brunswick is up this year. Particularly encouraging is the increase in the number enrolled in the Arts course (double the enrolment in first year Arts last year). As in the past, students in the first year will be given a lecture tour of the library under the auspices of the English Department and the Library staff. Mimeographed sheets of instructions are being handed out and a test will be given after the lecture tour has been completed.

Fredericton Library Progresses reported by Hope Jarvis

The library building is not really ready yet for occupation. However, on Monday, Sep. 20, the books already on hand left their temporary headquarters in the UNB Library and are now at home in their boxes, waiting for floors to be finished, etc., so that they can be placed on the shelves that are finished, so pasting, cataloging and all proceed. Correspondence and office material is temporarily in my own hall.

At least we can use our own address for the FPL, which is Campbell Street, and maybe the mail will not be forwarded from so many directions.

We hope that furniture, lights, and books will be ready for a grand opening in Young Canada's Book Week, since this is starting essentially as a young people's library. The enthusiasm of the Women's Council, the University Women's Club and other groups is overwhelming, and they are ready to stand by, paste, or sort, or type, or whatever else is needed, even after the library is opened.

And note that libraries, bookseller and publishers got together on a Book Fair in the offices of Jim MacEacheron, Central Library Services, in June.

Acadiensis for Disposal in Saint John reported by Robin Murray

The following issues of Acadiensis are available at the Saint John Free Public Library for the cost of transport, which would be reasonable. They are unbound. There is a good number of each available. [And apologies to R.R.B.M. for not inserting this notice in the Conference issue in June.--D.A.R.]

Vol. 1 (1901) no.3, July; v.3 (1903) no.3, July; v.4 (1904) no.1, 2, Jan., Apr.; v.5 and 6, complete; v.7 nos. 2-4, Apr.-Nov.; v.8 complete.

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Miss Lorna Stork has joined the staff of Mount Allison University Memorial Library as assistant librarian. Miss Stork is a graduate of the University of Birmingham, the Leeds School of Commerce, and has worked in the Kingston-upon-Hull public libraries in Yorkshire.

Miss Diana Lockhart has submitted her resignation from the Annapolis Valley Regional Library, effective at the end of October. She intends to go to England, but her plans beyond this are reported to be indefinite.

Nova Scotia Library Notes

St. Francis Xavier University Sister Regina Claire reports: We have over 300 Freshmen to date, and I believe more coming in. Yesterday afternoon (Sep. 20) we took them in groups and lectured in the library. When they registered we gave each one a little booklet introducing them to the library. They were therefore somewhat prepared for this tour. Many asked questions, and all were very attentive. We think this is a very successful way of getting students to use the library during the year. We really have seen it work out. The biggest news of all is that we recently purchased a set of the L. C. printed catalog.

Acadia University Harry Ganong reports: Columbia University's Bicentennial Exhibit was displayed at the Library Sep. 15-30. This is a graphic exhibit of 26 aluminum panels which explain and illustrate the theme, "Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof." A commentary, in which the panels are reproduced, was written by Mark Van Doren to accompany the exhibit. Enthusiastic comments were received from those who saw the panels. ... Acadia Library is expecting a busy year as there is every indication that the student enrolment at the University will be considerably greater than last year.

Colchester-East Hants Regional Library reported by Jim Bell

During the summer months plans were steadily being made to establish a new branch library at Noel, and this has now been done to the satisfaction of our borrowers in that area. We now have five active branch libraries and coupled with this change has been the completion of the new rural high school at Kennetcook. This means that a great many of the older students in the Hants County area will not be using the bookmobile and consequently two new stops have been added to the schedule. One of these stops, Lattie's Brook, has been asking for bookmobile service for a long time and it is with a great deal of pleasure that we are now able to include them.

After the summer holidays the schools are in operation and bookmobile circulation is again starting its rise toward the midwinter peak. Book deposits are once more being planned for about a dozen schools and they will be distributed as the winter schedule gets further under way.

Miss Jean Nelson, of Brookfield, joined the staff for the summer months and contributed greatly to the service of the library with her imaginative bulletin board displays. One of these displays featured the bookmobile and for this, pictures of about thirty of the schools were put out. We were able to make a miniature bookmobile that was a striking likeness to our truck, and small figures with a cardboard schoolhouse all added to make a realistic effort.

Tanglewood, this summer, was a thrilling experience for me. For four weeks I had a concentrated diet of music both vocal and instrumental. It is quite an experience to sing in a chorus of about 400 voices accompanied by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This year the Berkshire Music Festival celebrated the works of Berlioz. His Te Deum, Requiem, and Romeo and Juliet were featured works. I had a chat with the librarian for the B.S.O. and he said the type of work he was in "would drive a man crazy"! He looked quite sane after, as he told me, 35 years of it. In short, the memory of Tanglewood will be with me a long time, and of course now I am brushing up on my Nathaniel Hawthorne, and enjoying it all the more.

Pictou County Regional Library Miss Doreen Bailey, children's librarian at Pictou for the past three years, has resigned her position to spend some time in England. When last heard from she was enjoying the Edinburgh festival.

Cape Breton Regional Library reported by Helen Cummings

New Waterford citizens showed their enthusiasm for their library when it suddenly appeared as if it might be closed. Since this branch of the Cape Breton Regional Library opened late in 1950, it has been housed rent free in the New Waterford Credit Union. The time came this year when the space was needed by the Credit Union, and six months notice was given to the Town Council. There seemed to be no other available space at reasonable rent and New Waterford, like the other mining towns, was very much concerned over finances. Within a week the young energetic Lions Club took up the question and with the assistance of Miss Florence MacDonald, who is in charge of New Waterford library, had a group representing all the interested organizations petition the Council to retain the library. These groups offered their assistance and a movement is now afoot to erect a War Memorial Library building. The funds would be raised through these organizations, but all this will depend on the future of the mines in the area. The action of these people is most encouraging to the Regional Library.

Staff Changes April 12: Sam D. Neill became Supervisor for the branch libraries of the Cape Breton Regional Library. Mr. Neill came to Cape Breton from Long Branch public library in Ontario where he had been librarian for three years. He is a graduate in Arts of St. Michael's College, and holds the B.L.S. degree from Toronto library school.

June 1: Miss Shirley MacNeil of Sydney became children's librarian for Glace Bay. Miss MacNeil is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University and McGill library school.

July 1: Miss Mary Margaret Brown, a graduate of St. Francis Xavier and McGill library school, took over her duties as cataloger and circulation assistant for Sydney.

Sept. 1: Miss Jean Burness, recently appointed bookmobile librarian of Cape Breton Regional Library, began her duties. Miss Burness is an Arts graduate of the University of Toronto and has the B.L.S. degree from the Toronto library school. Since her graduation she has been on the staff of the Reference Division of Toronto Public Schools.

MLA CONFERENCE (Continued from Page 4)

The President thanked the four speakers. He then drew the attention of the Association to the fact that Miss Mifflen was not officially a representative for Newfoundland, and after discussion it was decided to amend the Constitution to provide for Newfoundland representation. Moved by Mr. Arsenault and seconded by Miss Cummings, the motion was approved. Notice of amendment will be published in the MLA BULLETIN. Miss Letts and Mr. Rogers were appointed to act on this committee.

Mr. Redmond then brought up the question of MLA BULLETIN financing. For some time payment of costs of the BULLETIN has been undertaken by several provincial libraries. After discussion, moved by Mr. MacEacheron and seconded by Mr. Lochhead, a committee was appointed to study the matter and report at the next annual meeting; members of the committee to be the vice presidents for the provinces and the Editor, Mr. Redmond, as chairman.

Sister Frabcis de Sales spoke briefly on the Library School at Mount St. Vincent College and the progress made during the year. She invited the delegates to visit the School during the Conference, should they have time. A motion of adjournment was made by Miss Gill and seconded by Miss Allan.

Administration, Harvard Style

by D. A. REDMOND

For five weeks in June and July, the Atlantic Summer School of Advanced Business Administration at King's College in Halifax offers an intensive training in personnel, marketing and finance for practicing executives. The school, whose faculty are from the universities of Harvard and Western Ontario, is sponsored by the associated universities of the Maritime Provinces. Each of these universities has the privilege of sending one "observer" to the School each year—but the "observer" is into the whirlpool of administration, Harvard style, as thoroughly as anyone.

College librarians, here's your chance to prove your professional mettle. Urge your administration to take advantage of their privilege and send YOU (as an expense-free observer) to the Atlantic Summer School of Business Administration next year. This course has the things that library school never taught us: personnel administration and human relations; marketing, showing among other things the publisher's viewpoint on bookselling; and finance (the way to better appreciation of budgets).

Most students of the School are ranking executives of Maritime and central Canadian industries. The residence life at King's will hearken you back to college days, too. Attendance has so far been all masculine, but some lady librarians (who outnumber lady business executives) might give a fresh slant on some problems.

The CLA conference in Halifax this June interrupted my own attendance at the 1954 School, and you can't afford to miss a minute of this course. Everybody lives in the King's residence and goes hard at it from 8:45 a.m. to 10:15 p.m. They get their money's worth; and where a hard-headed businessman is willing to pay several hundred dollars for this, Maritime college librarians can take advantage of the same course free.

NEWFOUNDLAND ACTIVITIES: NO TIME FOR TALK.

"Sorry, no time to report on what's new in Newfoundland right now," reported Jessie Mifflen, supervisor of regional libraries for Newfoundland, enclosing a copy of their July Newsletter. The July issue begins, "Our Newsletter this month will probably be a short one," and its five pages describe the summer visits of Miss Elizabeth Morton and other CLA members, the CLA conference in Halifax in June, and the Training Class and Conference for Newfoundland librarians in September. The custodians of outlying stations have expenses paid to attend this province-wide annual conference. The August Newsletter, Miss Mifflen reports, was sold out.

Among "Leisure Time Activities" for the summer the Newsletter speaks of little-used non-fiction. "I know of a couple of librarians who practice a little innocent deception by placing such in strategic places among the fiction, and so have inveigled many an unsuspecting patron into reading an interesting book which otherwise he or she would not have done. Once some of the regular readers know them and talk about them, they will become popular and can be placed back in the right place."

News from Newfoundland libraries includes circulation totaling over 48,000 books from only six locations, and reflects everywhere enthusiasm for reading. At Harry's Harbour, too few in number to qualify for a library grant, the people set themselves the task of establishing a library unaided and gathered about 1000 books. The cloakroom of the one-room school served as their library, but outgrew this, and because of their outstanding unaided efforts, the Public Libraries Board made a special grant of half the cost of a small building, which is already in use before its official opening.

Public Librarians and their Training

by ROBIN R. B. MURRAY

[This is the fourth of a series of articles published in the Fredericton Gleaner for New Brunswick Book Week last spring. Mr. Murray is librarian, Saint John Free Public Library.]

What shall I be? That old worn question is still probably the most important question asked by all students as they approach those finals in high school. To answer this question, we first think over the many things that have been of interest to us during our life so far, and then decide which of these experiences we have enjoyed the most. If we find that our interest is mainly in the happiness and the helping of others, then librarianship immediately comes within our field.

But what does this entail? Is it just circulating books to the public? No, although this, of course, is the most important part of the library to the borrowers, and is one of the most enjoyable to anyone who loves books. The circulation of books gives one the opportunity to meet the borrowers and discover the reading wishes of the community.

In a public library, the first thing a borrower wants to see is a bright smile behind the circulation desk. People enter the library for one of two reasons: either to find some specific information in a businesslike way, or simply to acquire relaxing reading material. Every librarian wants to help others, and as we all know, this can only be done with a relaxed mind on both sides--and a smile brings relaxation.

In Canada, librarianship is a profession that requires a variety of qualification. So let us go back to school. Most of us want a university education, but the first question is, what do we need to become public librarians? What courses should we take at university?

Obviously, one must acquire knowledge of the finer authors in the world to be able to judge the best reading for the many book borrowers in the community. With this in mind, English literature is a requisite. As the library is the source for old histories and archival material, it is good to have a working knowledge of all histories. But then a local manufacturing firm might want information on organic chemistry, or want the rate of customs on some item that they wish to import. It is clear that the broadest B.A. or Bachelor of Arts degree, including both social and useful sciences, is the most suitable.

But the general education is not quite enough. We must still learn the duties and responsibilities in the running of a library. A person who is attracted must then manage another year of university to work for a Bachelor of Library Science degree. In this course, one takes a number of subjects. One of these is called Reference in which one learns of the main tools available to find the answers to all types of questions. It is always such a pleasure to find the answer to an odd question. Also, there are detailed courses in bibliography, book selection, classifying and cataloging of books, book repair and binding, public and staff relations, young people's work, building construction and maintenance, and advertising. It is a big course in a short space of time with a lot of work, but it is worth it.

The complete course has taken five years, and we are now ready to go into the world to help others. We can arrange stories for children, use our own initiative in compiling special bibliographies, have discussion groups with the borrowers, and handle films or records. Librarians with personality and the ability to undertake their responsibilities are really wanted in Canada. Why don't you have a try?

News of the Halifax Area

At Dalhousie University Library, Mrs. Kathleen Van Sickle has replaced Mr. Alan MacIntosh in the Circulation Department. Mr. MacIntosh has returned to the University of Toronto where he is working on his doctorate. Mrs. Van Sickle has recently arrived in Halifax from Victoria, accompanying her husband who is in the Navy.

Dalhousie University Library has received a noteworthy gift, a copy of the facsimile First Folio of Shakespeare, reproduced from the Chatsworth copy of the 1623 edition and editedby Sir Sidney Lee. This is one of an edition of 1000 copies produced in 1902. It was presented to the Library by W. Graham Allen, Director of University Liaison at Dalhousie.

Professor Harry S. Granter has been appointed Librarian of King's College, succeeding Dr. Burns Martin who has been in ill health for some time. Professor Granter, a Sessional Lecturer in History at King's since 1952, holds the M.A. degree from Dalhousie and Toronto, and is working toward the Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Mrs. Laura Hutchinson has resigned as Librarian of the Dartmouth Public Library. Applications for the position of Librarian are being received until Oct. 10 by Miss Ethel Crathorne, Secretary of the Library Board, whose address is Greenvale Apartments, Dartmouth.

The Halifax Board of School Commissioners has given permission to the Halifax Memorial Library Board to open a children's branch library in Chebucto School in Halifax's north-west end, for children of the area. No definite date for the opening of this branch has been set as yet.

Miss Edith Clare of the Halifax Memorial Library has just returned from a very enjoyable trip to the British Isles.

The St. Mary's University Library has conducted three classes for new students, following the fall registration. Father W. A. Stewart, the Librarian, gave a general talk to the whole group; and as a follow-up, Miss Noreen McManus and Miss Florence Foley gave two talks, each to half the class, showing how to find library material, with a practical assignment, and reported very good results.

GROSSMAN TO VANCOUVER (Continued from Page 1)

Peter Grossman's accomplishments were by no means confined to Nova Scotia. He gave continuous and valuable leadership to the Maritime Library Association. His survey for library services in New Brunswick, published in 1954 and now known as the Grossman Report, has given that Province a concrete plan of action and has already brought the establishment of the New Brunswick Central Library Services and the appointment of a Director. His many activities in the Canadian Library Association, culminating in his Presidency in 1953-54, have been evidence of his keen interest in the library profession as a whole and in the raising of standards of Canadian librarianship. His work in our national Association and in the Maritimes has made him one of the outstanding librarians in Canada.

The best wishes of the Maritime Library Association go to Mr. Grossman as he returned to his native province as Assistant Librarian of Vancouver Public Library. Nova Scotia's loss is Vancouver's gain, but Peter Grossman's work will continue to benefit Canadian libraries regardless of his location.